

angle, and with outer pale transverse lines corresponding to the lines on the fore wings. Underside much paler, uniform in colour, with a thin discal (on hind wings medial) grey band across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Singapore.

There is a specimen from Tenasserim of this insect in the British Museum unnamed.

Fam. Pyralidæ.

14. *Sisyrophora cirralis*, sp. n.

♂. Palpi upturned, conically scaled; antennæ with the first joint dilated; the shaft laminate, excised at base, with tufts of scales on upperside before and after the excision. Fore wing with costal fold enclosing a tuft of long hair. Silvery white; head, base of collar, shoulders, and anal tuft black-brown; fore wing with the costa golden brown, expanding into patches at middle and end of cell, and conjoined to the discocellular line and patches beyond end of cell, all these markings being irrorated with metallic scales. Hind wing with discocellular spot; both wings with submarginal series of fuscous strigæ almost conjoined into a line and dentate inwards on vein 2.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

South Borneo.

XXI.—Description of a new Species of *Delma* from Western Australia. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER.

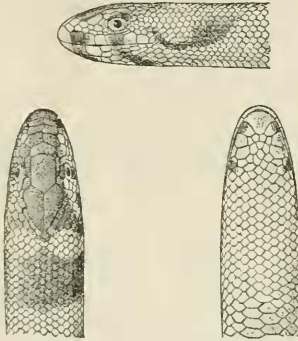
THE Lizard described here was discovered by H. N. Bailey, Esq., in the neighbourhood of Cue, a new township which has sprung up in the middle of the Murchison Gold-Field, some 200 miles from the coast. It was accompanied by a specimen of *Varanus caudolineatus* (Blgr.), which seems to be restricted to Western Australia, and is probably the smallest species of the genus.

Delma (Cryptodelma) Baileyi.

This species is allied to the type of the genus, *Cryptodelma nigriceps* (Fischer, Wieg. Arch. 1882, p. 290, Taf. i. figs. 5-9), from Nicol Bay, but distinguished by a considerably smaller number of longitudinal series of scales, viz. 22, whilst

the latter species is covered by 26 or 28. In other respects, especially general habitus and scutellation, the two species are very similar to each other.

The length of the tail exceeds that of the trunk and head. The rudimentary hind leg is small and flat, adpressed, and covered with scales, so as to be not readily distinguished from its surroundings.



Rostral shield broad and low. Nostril between three shields, the first labial, nasal, and internasal. The internasals meet behind the rostral, and form the foremost pair of the shields with which the snout is covered. The internasal pair is followed by two pairs of transversely narrow frontals, which, again, are succeeded by a single shield thrice as wide as long; the latter may be regarded as a detached portion of the vertical. Vertical five-sided, longer than broad, with the lateral margins parallel. Occipitals symmetrical, narrow, scarcely longer than vertical.

Two series of small scutes between the vertical and the eye, which is surrounded by a ring of very small scales. Loreal and temporal regions covered with scales. Seven upper labials. The mental is rather large and followed by two lower labials, none of which meet those of the other side. Behind the second lower labial two longitudinal series of small scutes follow.

Body surrounded by 22 longitudinal series of small scales: the ventral scutes are considerably larger than the adjoining scales and begin to be differentiated behind the throat; they are placed in 89 pairs. Eleven præanal pores. Vent with a pair of enlarged scutes; smaller scutes between them and the line of pores.

Yellowish olive, with a red network all over the back and sides; the meshes of the net enclose yellow spots on the sides.

Crown of the head and a broad crescentic band across the neck black. A pair of red spots separating the collar from the black crown. A black band descends from the eye to the infralabials. Lower parts whitish.

Total length 160 millim. Length of tail 90 millim.

This species would belong to Fischer's genus *Cryptodelma*, which has been separated from *Delma*, on account of the presence of præanal pores. However, a comparison of the allied species will show that this technical character leads to a rather unnatural subdivision of the genus.

XXII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Butterflies from the Pacific Islands.* By H. GROSE SMITH, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S.

Papilio oberon.

♂. *Upperside* brownish black; anterior wings crossed obliquely, at about one third from the apex, by a row of white spots arranged as in *P. ageus*, Don., but the spot between the lowest subcostal and upper discoidal nervules is quadrate and not indented externally. Posterior wings with a brownish-white band of spots divided by the veins as in *P. ageus*, but the inner edge of this band slightly invades the cell as in *P. ormenus*, Guér., and the outer ends are rather more indented and approach nearer the outer margins; above the anal angle is a large suboval brick-red spot.

Underside. Anterior wings as on the upperside; the oblique row of spots is broader and irrorated with grey on the inner side. Posterior wings with a row of six brick-red lunules crossing the disk from the submedian nervure to the apex, those nearest the anal angle the smallest, gradually increasing in size, the apical spot being the largest of them; another brick-red spot, larger than the last-named spot, is situate above the anal angle; inside the row of red spots are two rows of greyish markings, the outer of which consists of three narrow bluish-grey hastate lines between the submedian nervules, above which, divided by the veins, is a row of seven bars of grey scales, indented outwardly, those on either side of the uppermost median nervule being the broadest and most indented, the two bars nearest the apex nearly obsolete.

Expanse of wings $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Santa Cruz (*Woodford*).

Very near *P. ageus*, Don.